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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

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**DALE NOLEN STEVENS,**

**Petitioner,**

**v.**

**NAPLES CITY JUSTICE COURT et al.,**

**Respondents.**

**MEMORANDUM DECISION  
& ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
WHY PETITION SHOULD  
NOT BE DISMISSED**

**Case No. 2:18-CV-392 DAK**

**Judge Dale A. Kimball**

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Citing violations of the Federal Constitution, Petitioner Dale Nolen Stevens attacks his conviction on a traffic violation in Utah justice court. 28 U.S.C.S. § 2254 (2018). His punishment was a fine.

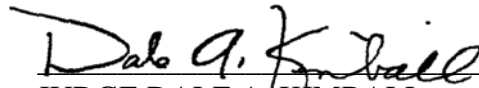
Federal statute requires that a petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus be “in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court . . . in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C.S. § 2254(a) (2018). A petitioner thus must show that he is in custody; the requirement is jurisdictional. *Mays v. Dinwiddie*, 580 F.13d1136, 1139 (10th Cir. 2009). Proper construction of “custody” under the statute is a legal question. *Id.* at 1138.

Not every restriction regarding federal rights warrants a habeas-corpus remedy. *Lehman v. Lycoming County Children’s Servs. Agency*, 458 U.S. 502, 510 (1982). So, collateral consequences of conviction that have only a negligible effect on liberty or movement do not satisfy the “custody” requirement. *Virsnieks v. Smith*, 521 F.3d 707, 718 (7th Cir. 2008). For example, fines imposed on a petitioner do not satisfy it; there must instead be a significant restraint of liberty. *Erlandson v. Northglenn Mun. Ct.*, 528 F.3d 785, 788 (10th Cir. 2008).

**IT IS ORDERED** that Petitioner must within thirty days **SHOW CAUSE** why the Petition should not be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

DATED this 5th day of October, 2018.

BY THE COURT:

  
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JUDGE DALE A. KIMBALL  
United States District Court